**Ch. 7 L.2** **Notes** **5.4.1** *Summarize changes in daily life in the boom period of the 1920s, including the improved standard of living; the popularity of new technology such as automobiles, airplanes, radio, and movies; the Harlem Renaissance and the Great Migration; Prohibition; and racial and ethnic conflict.*

**1. What was the Great Migration?**

During the 20s, many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moved from the South to northern cities. They were PUSHed out of the South by Jim Crow laws, lynchings, the poverty of sharecropping, the destruction of cotton crops by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the lack of opportunities to make a living. They were PULLED to the North and Midwest because of opportunities to get jobs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. What was the Harlem Renaissance?**

Because of the Great Migration, African Americans gathered together in Northern cities, and their culture grew, especially in the areas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, art, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music grew out of African American music, became popular in France during WWI, and now was popular throughout all the US.

**3. How did discrimination against Blacks and immigrants affect life during the 20’s?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and discrimination of racial groups was common in the 20’s. Blacks and immigrants were often “last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, first fired.” During the Red Scare, African Americans and immigrants were targets of violence. As more Catholics and Jews immigrated, anti-immigrant feelings led to violence from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and laws were passed setting immigration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, limiting the number of immigrants. Many Americans thought immigrants drank too much, so Prohibition (the 18th amendment) outlawed making and selling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This resulted in much crime as speakeasies and bootleg liquor became common. Prohibition was finally repealed with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendment .

**4. How did early pioneers in aviation affect air travel?**

Charles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the first man to fly across the Atlantic alone, and Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly across the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone, were aviation pioneers whose accomplishments led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ airplane flights.

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**1. What was the Great Migration?**

During the 20s, many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moved from the South to northern cities. They were PUSHed out of the South by Jim Crow laws, lynchings, the poverty of sharecropping, the destruction of cotton crops by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the lack of opportunities to make a living. They were PULLED to the North and Midwest because of opportunities to get jobs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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Because of the Great Migration, African Americans gathered together in Northern cities, and their culture grew, especially in the areas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, art, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music grew out of African American music, became popular in France during WWI, and now was popular throughout all the US.

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**Ch. 7 L.2** **Notes** **5.4.1***Summarize changes in daily life in the boom period of the 1920s, including the improved standard of living; the popularity of new technology such as automobiles, airplanes, radio, and movies; the Harlem Renaissance and the Great Migration; Prohibition; and racial and ethnic conflict.*

**1. What was the Great Migration?**

During the 20s, many African Americans moved from the South to northern cities. They were PUSHed out of the South by Jim Crow laws, lynchings, the poverty of sharecropping, the destruction of cotton crops by the boll weevil, and the lack of opportunities to make a living. They were PULLED to the North and Midwest because of opportunities to get jobs in factories.

**2. What was the Harlem Renaissance?**

Because of the Great Migration, African Americans gathered together in Northern cities, and their culture grew, especially in the areas of writing, art, and music. Jazz music grew out of African American music, became popular in France during WWI, and now was popular throughout all the US.

**3. How did discrimination against Blacks and immigrants affect life during the 20’s?**

Segregation and discrimination of racial groups was common in the 20’s. Blacks and immigrants were often “last hired, first fired.” During the Red Scare, African Americans and immigrants were targets of violence. As more Catholics and Jews immigrated, anti-immigrant feelings led to violence from the KKK, and laws were passed setting immigration quotas, limiting the number of immigrants. Many Americans thought immigrants drank too much, so Prohibition (the 18th amendment) outlawed making and selling alcohol. This resulted in much crime as speakeasies and bootleg liquor became common. Prohibition was finally repealed with the 21st amendment .

**4. How did early pioneers in aviation affect air travel?**

Charles Lindbergh, the first man to fly across the Atlantic alone, and Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic alone, were aviation pioneers whose accomplishments led to commercial airplane flights.